REMARKS

The figures were objected to on the grounds that they do not teach one skilled in the art to implement the invention. Figure 1 shows cellular telephones being connected to PCs, which are connected to the Internet. The operation of the Internet is certainly so well understood that one of ordinary skill in the art would hardly need to understand how the Internet operates. To incorporate information about how the Internet operates would simply unduly clutter the application. One skilled in the art would understand that a cellular telephone could wireless communicate with a PC. See the specification at page 4, lines 3-7. Communications may then be provided over the Internet. See the specification at page 4, line 8. As a result, each of the plurality of users may establish a communication session for an ad hoc wireless communication network. See the specification at page 4, lines 8-12.

The assertion that an ad hoc wireless network must be entirely wireless or within radio frequency range is certainly untrue, as demonstrated by an ad hoc network which extends the range of a normal wireless network by enabling communications over the Internet. The users do communicate over a wireless link, the link just does not extend the entire distance between them. Thus, they communicate wirelessly, but those wireless communications are extended by the Internet. This is explained, for example, in the specification at page 1, line 18, through page 2, line 2. As clearly set forth therein, it is not contended that ad hoc wireless networks, including those extended by the Internet, are new to the present application, but it is set forth that such networks are well known to those skilled in the art. None of the claims attempt to claim that feature taken alone. For example, claim 16 has no such limitation. Therefore, reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

It is believed that the enablement rejection is essentially the same rejection and, therefore, reconsideration is, likewise, requested.

With respect to the objection under Section 112 that the claims do not particularly point out the invention, it is noted that claim 16 in the first paragraph calls for receiving "character set independent information about a participant." The reference, in the next clause of the claim, is to automatically transmitting "said character set information about a participant." Thus, the modifier "said" makes it clear that the character set independent information about a participant, referred to in the second clause, is the same character set independent information about a

participant referred to in the first clause, thereby providing adequate antecedent basis. If the word "a" before participant were changed to "the" or "said," the second clause would be confusing because now it is not clear if you are referring to the same character set independent information. In other words, the item that is being referred to is the character set independent information and that information is modified by the words "about a participant." Thus, parallelism requires the same language be utilized to clearly and distinctly reference the information in the preceding paragraph.

Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 16, as well as independent claims 21 and 26, were rejected over a single reference to Rincón.

It is believed that a single reference Section 103 rejection fails to make out a *prima facie* rejection as a matter of law. A single reference Section 103 rejection necessarily admits that something is missing from the cited reference. That missing something must be shown from within the body of prior art. Since a 102 rejection was not leveled, admittedly, something is missing from Rincón and that missing thing cannot be taught by Rincón itself. Therefore, the rejection fails to meet the standards for a *prima facie* rejection because it does not teach all the elements or some rationale from within the prior art to modify the sole cited reference. Such would be impossible because, if Rincón taught a rationale to modify itself, then Rincón would probably be a Section 102 reference.

Furthermore, Rincón does not teach receiving character set independent information about a participant. To the contrary, Rincón receives character set <u>dependent</u> information. Namely, Rincón is simply a translation system. He receives information that is character set dependent in the sense that he receives information in a character set of a particular language and then converts it. He does not receive anything which is character set independent.

This is explained more clearly in Rincón at column 5, lines 1-6 and lines 19-23. There, it is explained that Rincón receives message data that identifies the character set used for the incoming message. Further, different means for entering the electronic text message in the system require character sets to be identified in different ways. Thus, everything about Rincón is character set dependent. He receives the message that is character set dependent and attempts to determine its character set so that he can translate it. Nothing is referred to in the office action or
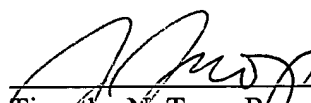
can be found in the reference suggesting that character set independent information could be provided.

One advantage of providing character set independent information is that such information could be transmitted on to other participants without the needed translation. For example, a photograph of the user would be character set independent information and can be conveyed to all of the other users without any such translation.

Since the reference fails to meet the claimed limitations, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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